

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

NUMBER 16

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
—Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
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The proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and Letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

A TRAGIC TALE OF THE SEA.

The following dreadful tragedy is related in the London "Seaman's" and Church of England Guardian. The editor says it is an authentic narrative; as he received it from one of the parties referred to, although it was not best to give the names or places. —Well, sir, I will tell you this story you are so anxious to hear.

I commanded the —, in order to take in passengers, and then proceeded to —. We arrived at —, as destined, and went ashore immediately in order to make arrangements with the parties that desired to go with me to —. A gentleman and lady, and another gentleman in an exceeding weak state, slowly recovering from a malignant fever, composed our party, and knowing that the former had boxes of dollars, and plate to the amount of — thousand pounds, which were to be taken on board I made every necessary arrangement and returned to my ship.

I had on board a mate and — men; and deeming it expedient, I called my mate privately into my cabin, and informed him of the large quantity of money and plate about to be committed to our charge, with the passengers; and to avoid even the possibility of danger from the crew, I desired him to use any means he thought best to induce them to remain on shore that night, in order that we might convey the property on board, and stow it safely away, without their knowing any thing of the circumstances. He immediately assented, and accordingly got rid of the men. I reposed entire confidence in him, and he appeared to deserve it; the men, however, were kept ashore all night, while we with perfect security and safety, as we thought, had the property conveyed to the ship and securely stowed away. In the morning the men came on board, and every thing being in, we got under weigh, with a fair wind in the evening.

The first night, and the succeeding day and night passed without any particular occurrence, and the wind continuing fair, were at the close of the second day, two hundred miles from land. My crew were most of them Irishmen, not such men, certainly, as I should have chosen, but I was obliged to take them as I found them. Indeed one of the Irishmen to whom I shall again refer more particularly was a seaman.

Every thing had proceeded in an even and regular course, until the close of the third evening, if I except an undue familiarity between the mate and crew; which although I observed I had not even mentioned. On this evening, however, I was oppressed with a kind of uneasiness I cannot describe; but fearing it might be a prelude to sickness, I left the mate in charge, and retired to my berth much earlier than usual. I tried to sleep, but in vain. I rose, took some grog, and lay down again. I tried to compose myself, but found it impossible. I several times dozed a little, but almost instantly started under gloomy impressions or frightful dreams. As this was quite unusual with me, having scarcely known a solitary instance of my rest being disturbed, I spent my hours under great despondency, and anxiously waiting for the dawn of day. I continued thus until near two o'clock; even my dozing might have been interrupted by the slightest movement, so far was I from enjoying anything like repose. About two, I heard a footstep approaching. I listened and a man came near my berth, and muttered, "Captain!" I called out, "Who's there?" No answer being returned, I jumped out, and was instantly accosted by the Irishman above referred to, in the most abrupt and callous manner, "Is all over with you, the mate has told the crew 'bout the money; they have taken the ship, and your throat will be cut at three o'clock." I was momentarily deprived of the power of utterance, and ere I recovered from the shock the fellow was gone. I however soon became collected, and slipped on my trousers and waistcoat, and immediately stepped into the cabin. But he in whom the treasure was lodged, had having heard the dismal announcement, had very imprudently communicated it to his wife, who instantly swooned. She, when I entered, was perfectly insensible, and he with clasped hands exclaimed in deep despair, "O my wife! O my children, I shall never see you more!" Finding he knew the worst, I coolly said, "Sir, will you arm with me and resist?" He said he could not; it was useless. I said, "remember sir, the property is yours—that your wife and children are at stake. You ought, therefore to resist to the last extremity. I too, have a wife and children, and will therefore resist to the very last for them, and my employers, and for you. Finding however that he was literally sunk in despair, I returned to my cabin.

Any attempt to describe the state of my mind would be useless. I was utterly at a loss what step to take, when somehow my hand got into my waistcoat pocket, and enclosed my knife. Without premeditation or design I opened it. I now recollected the sick gentleman, but I thought it best to let him remain in ignorance. I knew not what to do; however, not knowing what might befall me, or what course I should take, I rushed towards the deck, but my hand accidentally striking against something, which I found to be an American axe, I seized it, and the next moment was on deck, where I saw the helm deserted and the mate with the crew sitting drinking together in the fore part of the ship. With the knife in my left hand, and the uplifted axe in my right, I sprang in among them, and as my eye met the mate's, with one blow of the axe, I cleaved his head asunder. The men simultaneously rose, and fled in different directions; I followed the nearest instantly, and just as he was in the act of going aloft, I buried my axe in his loins and he fell overboard. One now turned and tried to grapple with me, but I in a moment, drove the axe into his breast, and he fell at my feet. So deeply had the axe sunk into his body, that I was in imminent danger of being overpowered; but placing my foot on his chest, I by one vigorous effort succeeded in extricating. I now looked around and observing no one near me, I went aft, but seeing here some one standing, crying, "For God's sake captain," convinced me it was the sick gentleman. I could only say, "Go in sir." Roused by my striking my axe against the door and unheeding it, he had come out, and having witnessed my actions, without knowing the cause, he concluded me laboring under some dreadful paroxysm of madness and instantly obeyed, thankful that he had not shared the fate of those who had fallen before his eyes.

I found the men had all fled to the rigging, and were still aloft. The moon shone brightly and I called to the nearest man to come down, but he would neither answer nor move. I went into my cabin, fetched out my fowling piece, and insisted on his coming down, or I would fire at him. At length he came down and fell on his knees at my feet. I asked him what he had to say for their blood thirsty villainy; he replied, the mate had drawn them into it, and he was obliged to agree. "Strip!" said he—he did so. I then put my gun and axe behind me, and cutting eight inches of rope, I gave him a sever flogging; to this I subjected every one of them; and they submitted without offering the least resistance, the passengers during the whole period, looking on.

It only now occurred to me that there was no one at the helm; I therefore took my gun and axe, and, as there was no other alternative, was compelled to occupy that station at once. The passengers all came to me, but I could only beg them to leave me. They still halted however, while I called the men before me, and told them I had now done with them; their conduct would determine my future steps; at the same time concluded by saying, I would kill the first man that manifested a mutinous disposition, or that dared to cross a given line on the deck before me, without my express command. I then ordered them to throw the two bodies overboard, and return to their respective duties.

Being now left to reflect on what I had done, that my life my ship my passengers, their property, and the cargo, were at least so far preserved; remembering, at the same time, that I had accomplished it only with the sacrifice of three men,—that their blood had been shed by me, when morning dawned, my feelings overcame me, and I burst into tears.

The danger was still by no means over. I had — days sail to —; no mate, two men less than before, and every reason to believe that the crew would still watch for an opportunity to murder me now if for no other purposes than that of securing their own lives. I therefore made up my mind to keep my post at the helm, day and night, that I might at least have all my enemies before me—but how I should keep my post, do without sleep, or venture to sleep at it, even for a moment, were questions on which I feared to dwell.

Whatever my fears and feelings were, I still maintained the same determined and fearless line of conduct, by which I had hitherto succeeded. I kept my axe close to my side, in full view of the crew.

The gentleman who owned the property, but who, in anticipation of the dismal event gave himself up to despair, certainly did now offer any assistance in his power, but I had too much at stake to venture for a moment to trust him.

From the Irishman I obtained a full detail of the plot,—the manner in which they intended to murder me and the passengers, and their intention to carry the vessel to —. This man I also generally employed near me; the passengers, too, used him as far as they thought prudent; tho' all were sensible that no confidence ought to be placed in him. Thirteen days and length elapsed during which we had contrary weather, had fallen in with no vessel; and as to myself although uninjured, and aware of no attempt against me by the men, my strength and spirits were nearly exhausted.

It will not be supposed by any, that I mean to assert that I never did sleep during this period, still I can assert that I am scarcely conscious of ever having, during that period, fairly fallen asleep, especially by night; and indeed, it is in my estimation, no easy thing for a man to sleep, with a crew before him, every man of whom he knows would seize that opportunity to murder him.

On the morning of the 14th day, however, I certainly started from something like sound sleep, in consequence of an idea of a glare of excess of light; and I am unable to express my utter astonishment, and the overwhelming emotions of gratitude that instantly filled my heart, at beholding the sun shining most brilliantly in full view of the flag flying on the battery —. I immediately ordered guns to be fired, and in a short time, a boat with a pilot came along side. We lay to while they returned with my command for soldiers to take my crew into custody. I need not add they were all condemned to die, except the Irishman before alluded to, whose sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment. I begged that their lives might be spared and used my influence to save them but in vain. Before their execution, I saw them all, and they were informed in my presence, of the means, I had used to save them, and of their also proving utterly unavailing. They appeared so far satisfied that I had not acted from vindictive feelings—confessed their guilt, but attributed their untimely end, and indeed the origin of the whole to the mate alone.

The conduct of this brave Scot, in his singular critical situation, has been and will be variously judged of, though all attempts to ruin him by false and absurd insinuations so completely failed, that all the queries and parties capable of forming a just opinion of the whole cause justified his conduct by the strongest expressions of unqualified approbation and by the most liberal rewards. While the man (we state the fact and leave it) who sank under the mere apprehension in the awful moments of the approaching danger—had afterwards so great a dread of public opinion—so keen a sense of shame—so little regard for the dictates of religion, for himself, and for his wife and children as almost immediately to blow out his own brains.

Compassion. A sick man observed to his wife, "my dear I am not well to-day. Will you be kind enough to prepare me a light dinner?" "What will you have, Mr. P?" "Apple dumplings." They were accordingly made; and Mr. P. sat down *solo* to a dish of eighteen! After having despatched seventeen and a half, and showing strong indications of finishing the remaining morsel, a little urchin, a son of his, cried out, "O dad gin me that." He very patently replied, "go away my son—poor dad is sick."

From the N. Y. Gazette.

The circumstances set forth in the following recital may be implicitly relied on as matter of sheer fact without adornment or fiction. They were communicated to me by the late respectable Dr. Williams the historian of Vermont, and the father of the gentleman who is now on the bench of the highest Court of that State. They go to show the ardour of mind, the inflexible determination, and elevation and pride of flight of the Yankee character, which when so united is equally capable of filling unknown seas with her canvases, or making the wilderness blossom like the rose.

W. F. P.

SCENE NEW HAMPSHIRE.—PERIOD 1778.

The Doctor (W.) then at the head of an eastern College, believed Dartmouth, was on his road to Boston, travelling on horseback, without display or frippery ostentation, his saddle bags thrown over his horse, and after riding a few miles, stopped at a country tavern, (the appearance of which was not at all prepossessing,) for his breakfast. As he approached the "Hotel or Inn," as Sir Walter has it, he saw perched on a horse block a small boy, sitting in the sun, with unheeded carrotty hair, but without a hat, his dress consisting solely of a pair of trousers and a shirt, both of which were dyed a butternut color, (we endeavor to be graphic.) He called to his yellow haired boy, and directed that his horse should be provided with hay and oats, and everything else that could make a horse comfortable. The boy approached, with a single in one hand a "Barlow knife," in the other, "whittling as he went," but not "for want of thought," as he said he was making a water wheel upon a new plan.

While the Doctor was discussing his breakfast, this urchin ventured as far as the door and after gazing at the Doctor, would retreat. At length the Doctor demanded of him what he wanted. Why, sir, replied the boy, they tell me that you are the man what lures the boys Laiting, and I want to learn Laiting. Well, well, said this good natured divine, come to my house (a distance of more than a hundred miles), and I will teach you Latin. Thank you, sir; I will go.

On went our Doctor to Boston, and after a few days returned to his home; where, to his most perfect astonishment, he finds our hero of the butternut colored costume. The Doctor was of the old school, and considered it a par-

amount duty to redeem his pledge. He set about giving instruction to the boy. He found him apt, quick and comprehensive. Attentive in a very high degree, he quickly acquired the rudiments of an English education, and proceeded to the Latin, which he very soon mastered, and then grappled Greek, a knowledge of which he very soon acquired; and in the end became the most polished scholar of the University.

Shift we our scene. The Doctor makes another visit to Boston; takes with him our hero of horse block memory, whom he finds a delightful companion, abounding in literary anecdote, but the world all new and fresh to him. While in Boston, the Doctor is invited to dine with the Governor of the "Bay State," then under the crown of Great Britain. He consents, provided he may bring with him his protégé. While the dinner was going forward, intelligence, either false or true, was brought to him of some movement of the British army, which was deemed of sufficient importance to justify a special messenger to Lord George Germain, who was at that time at the head of the foreign office. He orders his Secretary to hold himself in readiness for the mission. Our hero hears all this, and smuggles himself on board the same ship. Arrived at Portsmouth, goes instantly on shore, and drives post-haste to the office of Lord George, and finds that he (Lord George) had that moment left town for his country house, a few miles from the city. Nothing daunted, he follows him; presents himself to him in his travelling dress; imparts the intelligence, which was deemed by his Lordship very important although much doubted. He is invited to take refreshment and remain all night, and to breakfast with him in the morning. All this he does, and accompanies him to town next morning in his carriage. In the course of the day the regular messenger arrives, and is coldly received, his intelligence being anticipated. Do not let us lose sight of our flaxen-haired hero. He is taken into the office of Lord George, who finds his knowledge of this country very correct, and to him very important. He becomes his most confidential Secretary; is taken into the family of Lord George; is sent on diplomatic errands to different European courts; becomes a resident at one of them; writes with great ability upon almost every subject; and in the end, he who was at his outset plain Ben Thompson, becomes Baron Thompson, COUNT OF RUMFORD.

Let us not imagine that our great hero was ungrateful of his early patron. He frequently solicited Dr. Williams to visit England, and offered him a conveyance in any of his Majesty's ships upon this station. Who will not respect Yankee enterprise and perseverance? This gentleman also mentioned, that on the occasion of another excursion to Boston, he stopped to visit his old acquaintance, Mrs. A— whose husband at that period was Minister to Holland. She invited him to stay to dinner. He did so and was set down to a substantial and indeed elegant one. She boasted that every article on the board was the produce of her own little farm. When I have occasion, said she, to purchase wine, or sugar, or coffee, or any foreign production, I put J— on the top of a load of hay, and pack him off to Boston, and he brings me in return any article I may want or fancy I want.

This gentleman has since acquired and deserved literary fame, and his country has awarded to his great desert her highest political honors. May he live to have them repeated. It must be gratifying to the friends of temperance reform to see such a documents as the following. When such men come forward and add the weight of their names and characters to aid the work of a great moral reformation it gives new hopes and new energies to those who are laboring in the cause, and leads thousands to examine and reflect upon the subject, whose attention would not have been turned to it but for the example thus set.

[Portland Courier.]
Highly important Certificate, from Presidents Madison, Adams and Jackson.—Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from Medical testimony, that Ardent Spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the healthy the virtue and the happiness of the community—We hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States and especially all YOUNG MEN, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

October, 1834.

The Boston Mercantile Journal in relation to the above documents remarks as follows. The above is entitled to a more extended commentary than we are able to give it, at the present moment. Here is the unanimous opinion of three Presidents of the United States, and we commend it to the attention of every adult in our land. We should be happy to see

it engrossed, in fair capitals, on the outside of every school-house door. We should delight to see it distributed in sections, for the copy slips of children, & on temperance handkerchiefs and temperance almanacs. We would have it neatly printed and pinned, by way of phylactery on the bosom of every rum selling church member. Every deacon who "putteth his bottle" or his demijohn, or his gill measure to his neighbor, should be compelled to get it by heart, and say it before and immediately after, he lays his hands on the holy elements, on communion day. Every clergyman who "goes down to seek mixed wind," or any other strong drink, should have it fairly posted on his favorite decanter, and be obliged to read it twice, every Sabbath to his people.

And yet there is nothing new in this sentiment expressed. It is however very desirable to enroll, in this great and holy cause, the names of three chief magistrates, creeds and political opinions, yet heartily concurring in his statement, and cheerfully giving it the sanction of their names, before the world.

Let us not forget, that we have the testimony of another. "The habit of using ardent spirit," said Jefferson, "by men in public office, has produced more injury to the public service and more trouble for me than any other circumstance, that has occurred, in the internal concerns of the Government, during my administration: and, were I to commence my administration again, the first question that I would ask, in relation to every candidate for public office, should be, IS HE ADDICTED TO THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRIT?"

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

A few years ago, a celebrated physician, author of an excellent work of imagination, being desirous to add experimental to his theoretical knowledge, made application to the Minister of Justice, to be allowed an opportunity of proving what he asserted on a criminal condemned to death. The minister complied with his request and delivered over to him an assassin, a man who had been born of distinguished parents. The physician told him that several persons who had taken an interest in his family had obtained leave of his minister that he should suffer death in some other way than on the scaffold, to avoid the disgrace of a public execution; and that the easiest way he could die would be by bloodletting. The criminal agreed to the proposal, and counted himself happy in being freed from the painful exhibition which he would otherwise have been made of, and rejoiced at being thus enabled to spare the feelings of his friends and family. At the time appointed the physician repaired to the prison, and, the patient having been extended on the table, his eyes bound, and every thing being ready, he was slightly pricked near the principal veins, the legs and arms with the points of a pen. At the four corners of the table were four little fountains, filled with water, from which issued small streams, falling into basins placed there to receive them. The patient, thinking that it was his blood that trickled into the basins, became weaker and weaker by degrees; that the remarks of the medical men in attendance in reference to the quality and appearance of the blood (made with that intention) increased the delusion, and he spoke more and more faintly, until his voice was at length scarcely audible. The profound silence that reigned in the apartment, and the constant dripping of the fountain, had so extraordinary an effect on the brain of the poor patient that all his vital energies were soon gone although before a very strong man, and he died without having lost a single drop of blood.

[Le Caméléon.]

A compliment to the House of Correction.—Thomas Jones, an old, bald-head House of Correctionist, was arrested yesterday in the act of stealing a package of woollen socks, from the store of Mr. Gavett, corner of Washington and Boylston streets. He confessed the theft at once to the court, with the remark—"I have just been let out of the House of Correction—only two days ago, may please yer honor—and because I can't get any employment I just tho't I'd be stalling the small matter of short stockings, so that I might be sent back again."

Court. Let him have four months Mr. Clerk.

Jones. I wish it was six—can't you spare it?

Clerk. We can't afford to give you any more now.—Morning Post.

Take care of your Feet. The circumstances in which wet feet and cold feet are most apt to cause disease, are where the person remains inactive,—and where consequently, there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which then takes place towards the internal parts,—for it is well known that a person in ordinary health may walk about or work in the open air with wet feet for hours together without injury, provided he put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on coming home. It is therefore not the mere state of weakness that causes the evil, but the check to perspiration, and the unequal distribution of blood to which the accompanying coldness gives rise.

Combe's Physiology applied to health.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

Congress assembled yesterday. The message of the President, we can hardly expect to receive in season for our next paper. The national Legislature will assemble under different circumstances, and we trust with somewhat different feelings, from those with which they separated. The voice of the people has been heard on those questions which occupied the time and labors of the last session. National politics have entered into all the elections that have taken place during the recess of Congress, and though in many cases, local or sectional feelings may have had an influence, yet the result has been generally indicative of the sentiments entertained by the people towards the national administration. We have therefore reason to hope that the business of the people may receive some attention during this session. We think the Bank Attorneys will hardly dare longer to brave the indignation of the people, by endeavoring to force the government of the country to yield to the dictation of their client. They have been too effectually rebuked by the ballot boxes, to venture to renew the scenes of last winter. The hopes of the Bank are so effectually crushed that we believe that the federal party would be glad to let it drop into oblivion, and never to hear its cause advocated or name mentioned more. Those who are under its pay may still feel bound to earn the wages of iniquity by a continued defence of this corrupt institution. But we believe it has few friends except those it has bought.

Besides the Bank, there are many other important questions demanding the attention of Congress. Our relations with France are assuming a more interesting character, and may call for the attention of Congress. The disputes between the State of Georgia and the Indians within her limits, are still unsettled, and the rights and jurisdiction of the State have recently been brought in question before the U. S. Court. To avert the threatened difficulties and procure an amicable adjustment of the controversy, were worthy of the interposition of Congress. A Committee of the Senate have been engaged during the recess in an investigation of the affairs of the Post Office Department. They also propose an inquiry into the business of the Land Office. The people are interested in having these investigations fairly and thoroughly made. Wherever there are complaints, even when they originate from political purposes, it is right that an inquiry should be instituted, and if there is fraud, corruption, or negligence, let it be exposed. No administration can deserve or retain the confidence of the people, which shuns inquiry into all its doings. When we endeavor to conceal or palliate fraud or corruption, then we become responsible for it, and the people will demand an account of it at our hands. If any officer has done wrong, let him be removed and join the whig party where he belongs. It is no part of our duty to defend fraud, though committed by a member of our party. Had not the whigs defended and upheld Webb and Noah, their party would not have been held responsible for their misconduct.

INFIDELS.—The federalists, with that regard for truth and decency which characterizes their leading papers, stigmatize the democratic, by the name of the infidel party. They prove it in this way. Some of the disciples of Fanny Wright and Abner Kneeland have called themselves Democrats, and therefore all Democrats are infidels. The charge is too ridiculous to need refutation, but it may be worthy of remark that one of the Mass. Senators in the State Legislature, recently elected by these same federalists who claim all the religion and decency, is an open and leading advocate of the principles of infidelity. This branding a party with the principles or want of principle, of a few of its members, is small business for men. It can only be pardoned as the querulousness of a defeated partizan.

The federalists are determined to rejoice at something, and so they have been feasting and shouting at the result of the elections in that State. They undoubtedly feel as happy for the time being as if the government of the whole country was in their hands. They are about making a present to their idol, Mr. Webster, of silver plate. There is no choice of members of Congress in District No. 4, and No. 10. A new trial is to be had in December.

We commend to the special attention of our readers the extract given in this days paper from the Journal of Commerce, a leading whig paper, confessing what the democratic party have always charged upon them, viz:—Their subservency to the Bank, their abuse of the

President merely for political effect—the humbug of a panic—and their utter disregard for truth in political matters. The honest portion of the federal party could not believe that men of the standing of their Senators in Congress, could deliberately utter and publish such speeches as they sent out to the world last winter, knowing the assertions to be false, merely for political effect. If they can still have confidence in such men, they need talk no more of slavishness and credulity. The people "can't stand it, and they won't."

The federal presses in this State grieve that Mr. Sprague should declare his intention of resigning. It is contrary to the principles of that party to resign an office while they can retain it. Perhaps they want to use him again next fall as a candidate. He may serve their purposes, but we should think the people had used him up. His talents, we are not disposed to deny, but his political principles are more congenial with those of the Massachusetts aristocracy, than the yeomanry of Maine. We can spare him as a politician and not feel his loss.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the 23d Congress convenes at Washington on Monday next. We have seen but little newspaper speculation upon what will be the probable topics of deliberation to which the attention of the members will be turned during the 3 months to which this session is limited by the Constitution. The Bank question, it would seem by the result of the late elections, is finally settled by the People themselves. But whether the devoted partisans of that institution, who now hold seats in Congress, will consider themselves bound to abide by the decision of the People remains yet to be seen. For ourselves, although we cannot pretend to point out with precision the particular line of conduct they will be likely to adopt, yet we do not hesitate to give it as our belief that the opposition will do their utmost endeavors to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the Administration, to retard and embarrass it in all measures intended to ease and facilitate the business of the Nation in passing from one circulating medium to another.

The General Post Office, and the subject of the Lands, will be each likely to be prominent topics before Congress at this session. Each requires serious investigation, and candid, deliberate legislative action. They are both subjects which should be approached with singleness of heart, and with intentions devoted solely to the public good. The Post Office Department needs new Legislative enactments to define the duties of its officers and to secure the strict responsibility of its subordinates. As the payment of the small remainder of the public Lands unappropriated to any definite object, an entire new system for appropriating this part of the wealth of the Nation is requisite; which system should be in strict conformity to the principles of the Constitution, and so adapted as to do equal justice, as well to the old States of the confederacy as to those in which the lands are situated.

So various are the interests, and so conflicting the claims of these two different portions of our country, that the adoption of such a system will be a work of such difficulty; and require more candour and freedom from party excitement, than we can expect to find in at least one House of the present Congress.

We much fear that the conduct of a majority of the Senate, will, as it was last session, be such as to prevent the performance of much business of a public nature in a manner to give satisfaction to the People or do honor to the Country. Although the elections of the present session have spoken the People's opinion of the last winter's conduct of the Senate in a voice not to be misunderstood, and have paved the way for changing the majority of that body to the side of the Democracy; yet so reckless of all consequences are those who now control the action of the Senate that we cannot reasonably expect but they will persist in their former unwholesome course until the last moment of their political existence. Such being the fact, we expect but little public good to result from the approaching session of Congress.

Dover Gazette.

The waves upon the sea of politics do not roll so high at present as they have for some months previous, but the waters will soon again be troubled and thrown into commotion, roaring, foaming and wrecking many a bark whose crew now deem their whole voyage is to be "as calm as a Summer's morning." Congress will meet in a few weeks, when the ingenuity of the opposition will be severely taxed to devise schemes to keep their party together. The rout it has received in New York and Pennsylvania, the Empire and the Keystone States, have struck them with dismay and sickened many even unto political death; but the opposition Doctors, Clay, Son, Ward, Webster, Ewing and others, are determined that their friends shall not die, if it be possible to prevent it; but if they do give up the ghost, they have resolved to give them the appearance of life by inflating them with political galvanism, just sufficient to keep their muscles in motion until the close of the session.—The apostate Senators, who have been so signally rebuked by their constituents will go into the Senate for the last time, filled with anger and mortification at the degraded condition they are reduced to, and

will do every thing that may lie in their power to accomplish, to gratify their malignity and revenge. But their ravings will not be regarded by the people—they have forfeited their claim to respect and credit, and whatever may be done by them will be viewed by the public as the results of thwarted ambition and the exposure of political treachery. The Democracy of the nation never stood better or stronger than at this day—the contest with the United States Bank has purified it—its corrupt and aimless members have been bought up, and quitted it, we hope forever—those who have stood the battle with "the monster," firmly, may be depended upon in any emergency—they are proof against all temptation to desert their principles and the Democratic Institutions of their country which are founded upon them; hence, the next presidential campaign will be commenced under better auspices than any since the re-election of Thomas Jefferson. The lines are fairly and distinctly drawn—the Aristocracy, the old Federal party, have united in every state in the Union against the Democracy, who in turn are rallying all their strength under the old Jeffersonian Banner. The state of things has been brought about by the U. S. Bank. The confusion into which Mr. Munroe's administration threw the two great parties of the nation was so complete that it required some great question to draw people out—to compel them to take side and show their true colors—the Bank question has done this, and the two parties are now as distinct as they were in 1804. The Federalists have fought well, and are determined to carry on the battle until the end with energy—this we do not regret, for it will make the Democracy watchful and active and keep up that lively zeal which is essential to its well-being. That we shall go over the course gloriously and triumphantly, there can be no doubt, if we but use the exertion demanded as the price of our Liberty and Independence.—Boston Statesman.

The Treasury of the U. S. appears to be in a most flourishing condition: the Globe gives a gratifying account of the prosperous state of the national finances; that paper says—We understand that the receipts into the Treasury during the month of October, from duties and lands, have exceeded one million seven hundred thousand dollars, which, if an average for the other months in the year, would be more than nineteen millions in 1834; that is a million over the estimates, although Mr. Webster, the great political Bank financier, predicted there would be a falling off, in the last half of this year, of 50 per cent. from the estimates.

The State of Georgia has been summoned to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the second Monday of January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder in the Cherokee country, to be tried and convicted there. Gov. Dampkin has sent a special message to the Legislature of the State upon the subject, in which he calls upon that body to take such measures as shall efficiently sustain the policy and laws of the State, in relation to its Indian population; and avows it as his intention to wholly disregard all such unconstitutional requisitions, and to the extent of his ability, protect and defend the rights of the State, and maintain the laws and constitution of the same.—Boston Statesman.

From the Age.

WHIGGISM! Whiggism, Bankism, National Republicanism, and Federalism, which are all apt names for one and the same thing, are in their nature proscription, and directly opposed to popular liberty. It is under these names that the aristocracy of wealth are fighting for power; and when they have in led in obtaining their object by bribery and deception, they have ever been ready to resort to intimidation and proscription. We have a fair specimen of their principles in the tone of the Bank press, subsequent to their total defeat in New York. The Bank's own paper, purchased by the Bank's money, the Courier & Enquirer, has the following:

"We have now possession of the City Government, and if we would hereafter hope to triumph over the common enemy, we must not suffer him to regain possession of the Corporation, and the power it gives to a corrupt party."

"One of the first things to be done is to emanate from this body. They have the power, and at the very first meeting in joint ballot they must sweep from office every Tory that has been permitted to retain his place; and when the period for reappointing the ward justices and their clerks arrives, every Tory among them must be promptly removed."

And the purchased editor then goes on to urge his friends in their individual capacities, to pursue the same course of proscription he had marked out for the City Government. The New York American, edited by Charles King, follows up the doctrines of the infamous Webb in the following sentences:

"Let the line be drawn—at once and every where—between the Whigs and those who seek to enslave us."

Let our friends learn that we are in earnest.—Let our enemies know that we are determined.—Let us show that we believe in the principles we have asserted, and that though defeated ourselves, WE WILL NOT CLASP IN AMITY THE HAND OF A WILLING SLAVE!

Whigs, Constitutionalists, Friends of American Freedom, do you believe in the doctrines which you preach? Abide then by the duties

which they imply. YOU CANNOT, WITH THOSE WHO YOU HAVE ASSERTED TO BE THE ENEMIES OF THEIR COUNTRY. Know you not that "a man may smile and smile and be a villain." Fear you not that he who now jests at your discomfiture and laughs with apparent good nature at the vile means which he has helped to put to opposition to effect it, WOULD ALSO CUT YOUR THROAT AT THE BECK OF A DESPOT?"

This is the true spirit of Whiggism. Rather than let the People rule, they would have war to the knife. Power, POWER, is their object, and to obtain it they are ready to sacrifice the government of the country, the union of the States, the liberty of the people, and the benefit of civilized society! Shame on such vile doctrines! Infamy to the party that avows and sustains them!

PRECIOUS CONFESSIONS.

In the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday last, an opposition paper, we find some precious confessions respecting the management and manoeuvres of the opposition since the removal of the deposits. The editor of that paper undertakes to show "some reasons why things are as they are"—in other words, why the self-styled Whigs have so generally failed in electing their candidates. We have thought it might be gratifying to our readers to see what so distinguished an opposition editor has to say on such a subject. The article is much too long for insertion in our columns.—We have therefore been compelled to confine ourselves to extracts, for we wish our readers to have the benefit of the editors own language. He thus states the case.—Jeffersonian.

"The question arises, how does it happen that all the efforts which have been made for a year past to put down Jacksonism, have been so utterly fruitless, and worse than fruitless, as to any accession of strength to the Whig party."

He then proceeds to say negatively, that "The want of success on the part of the Whigs, has not been occasioned by a lack of effort."

"It is not owing to any want of good faith on the part of the Anti-Masons. They have done better for the Whigs, than the Whigs have done for themselves."

"It is not owing to the badness of the Whig cause."

For in his opinion the Whig cause is good and ought to prevail.

"What then, he asks, are the causes which have operated against the Whig party, and disappointed their anticipations of success. He answers—

"Their connexion, or supposed connexion, politically, with the Bank of the United States. Until within the last two or three years, a National Bank was not unpopular with the people, at least, such was the opinion of the Whig party when they entered upon the contest; for at that time the Bank was their watchword, and one of the bases on which they expected to rear their triumphs. But the misery was, that they went not merely for a Bank, but for the Bank; and not merely for the Bank, but for the Bank with all its faults. That is, they were disposed to overlook the errors of the Bank and its President, or else to justify them. That we may not be too indefinite, let us say that when we speak of the errors of the Bank and its President, we refer more especially to its tampering with the press; the full extent of which, even now, we do not believe is generally known. And as pre-eminent among the acts of this kind, we refer to the \$52,000 loan; a loan of extraordinary amount, on extraordinary time, and made (without any other endorser) to persons whose credit at that time would not have commanded \$2 cents from any Bank in Wall street. But as it all the fates were combined to do mischief, it so happened that these same Editors became not only the most zealous advocates of the Bank, but the great guns of the Whig party."

"The Panic. Whatever doubt might have existed at the time in any mind, none can exist now, that the panic which existed last winter and spring, and which produced such disastrous results, was deliberately fermented by the tools of party for political effect. We need not go over with the details of the process,—for they are too vivid in the recollection of our readers to require repetition. Any one who will take the trouble to examine a file of the Courier and Enquirer, or the Star, or the Commercial Advertiser, during the period referred to, will be astonished at the utter recklessness of their assertions, the whole object and aim of which, so far as man can perceive, was to aggravate the distress in which the community was involved,—vainly imagining that the people were so stupid as to be gulled into the belief that because the President had * * * removed \$8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of government money from one Bank to others, all the misery and ruin which could be created by unprincipled presses and infuriated politicians, and by every other instrumentality which could be put in operation, would be attributed to that unjustifiable and inexcusable act. In the mean time they succeeded in causing millions which would otherwise have been loaned out by capitalists, to be locked up in the Banks, idle and unproductive, and tens of millions to be withdrawn from circulation by the Banks themselves, as a necessary measure of precaution against the attempt which they saw was making to cause a general explosion, and which nothing but the good condition of the Banks prevented from being realized in all its horrors. At first, indeed, there were many who stood against the effects which they witnessed; and unable to determine how

far the administration was answerable for them, yet presuming that it was so far answerable as to deserve condemnation, came over, for the time being, to the side of the Whigs. But no sooner had they opportunity to collect themselves, and see how much that was blameable was chargeable to the Opposition, than they relapsed, for the most part, into the ranks of their former associates. Another cause of the ill success which has attended the efforts of the Whigs, may be found in the evil promptings of would-be leaders, which have led to violent measures that the community could not approve.

"An instance of over-acting in our opinion, occurred on the floor of Congress, at the last session. Scarcely were the two Houses organized, when a torrent of invective was poured forth upon the President and echoed in a thousand newspapers, which continued for weeks and months, till the whigs themselves were tired of it, and till, we must add, a great many who were in principle favorable to the Bank, had set themselves in determined opposition to it. That the course of some of the Whig papers in acting on the principle that "all is fair in politics," i. e. that it is lawful to tell as many lies for political effect, as will answer that end, has disgusted a great many conscientious persons, who are in principle with the Whig party. Suffice it to say, the continual misrepresentations by papers claiming to be organs of the Whig party, and to a certain extent acknowledged as such, together with the ebullitions of vindictive feeling, and the violent measures recommended and urged through the same channels, have interposed a powerful obstacle to the success of the cause."

Instructions of Senators. The New Jersey Democrat says, that Mahlon Dickerson, the present Secretary of the Navy, when a Senator from New Jersey, was instructed by the Legislature of that State, to use his influence in favor of a recharter of the U. S. Bank. Mr. Dickerson did not obey these instructions nor resign. It is well known, that Gen. Chandler, when a Senator in Congress from this State, acted on some political questions in direct contrariety to what was then the voice of the people.

The above is from the Portland Gazette. It is full of falsehood. Mr. Dickerson never was instructed by the Legislature of New Jersey, to use his influence in favor of a recharter of the U. S. Bank. It is not well known that Gen. Chandler, when a Senator in Congress from this State, acted on some political questions, in direct contrariety to what was then the voice of the people. General Chandler disobeyed no instruction from this State. He sustained firmly and consistently the principles of the party which elected him. The first time that the federal party began to get into power during his term, was in the winter of 1829, when they got a Council and Legislature against Lincoln. Gen. Chandler went out the same winter, and Sprague came in. The next year it was that the federalists had the ascendancy; and it will be the last one; until the errors and follies of the pitiful Dynasty that then disgraced the State, under the name of John G. Hutton, are forgotten by the people!

Old Massachusetts.—The federal editors are shouting because they, with the help of the Anti-masons, have carried Massachusetts. The New Hampshire Gazette thus happily and justly hints off the force they are playing. We are almost ready to say with the Boston Atlas, "Massachusetts, thank Heaven, is Massachusetts still!"

Who ever suspected that in these days, any more than in the days of the Hartford Convention, the chaste and pure aristocracy of Massachusetts would be successfully invaded by the HUGE PAW of Democracy? All the wild notes of preparation, displays of ships, and streaming banners, calling on "WHIGS TO THE RESCUE," to keep that sanctuary of federalism from violation, was enough to inspire the calm looker-on with absolute astonishment. To us it seemed as Sterne said on a different occasion, like "Chastity—never once in harm's way,"—or "courage,—like a Spanish Soldier upon an Italian stage,—a bladder full of wind." It seems, however, that they had begun to despair of all hope for victory abroad, where their opponents had any thing like an even chance, and therefore came to the noble and praiseworthy resolution of having a victory of their own, where they could beat their political adversaries without danger of being beaten, like the victory of the Prince Regent of England, on the Serpentine River, during the late war, who having despaired of beating the Yankee ships on equal terms, on the great highway of nations, determined to have a victory in miniature, of ships prepared for the purpose on Serpentine River, where for amusement, the amusement of the Royal family, and the aristocratic nabobs, the ships bearing the American flags were absolutely and bona fide beaten, secundum artem.

The victory was of course followed by the rejoicing and huzzas of the of the valiant victors, very much in the style of the recent victory of Massachusetts federalism, which has been got up for the amusement of the aristocracy of Massachusetts as a salvo for the numerous defeats their party have so generally experienced throughout Uncle Sam's domain.

The opposition begin now to reap the fruits of their own unprincipled course. This just retribution brought upon their own heads by themselves, is at present seen in the petitions pouring in upon the post office department to continue those facilities which the factious Senate condemned as extravagant and illegal, and

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the temporary withdrawal of which under the
Postmaster General's judicious system of re-
trenchment, has excited such a traidation a-
mong the federal business men of New-Orleans,
and other regions to which the reform has been
extended. A large meeting was lately held at
New-Orleans, and a committee was appointed
to address an inquiry to the President in re-
lation to the discontinuance of a mail of great
importance to that commercial emporium.—
The President stated in his reply the simple
fact, that the Senate had decided the present
arrangements of the Postmaster General to
have been in most cases indiscreet, and in some
—the one in question more particularly—illegal
and that the Senators from the State of Lou-
isiana voted the same opinion. This state-
ment of the fact as it was, has aroused the ire
of the federal press, and unstopped anew the
rials of their wrath! But it won't avail!—
The honest deceived of the opposition are al-
ready beginning to see what has injured them,
and the revolution will not go backwards!

[Argus.]

Major Noah says that the universal Wig party
has done wonders! The Major is like the
owner of the horse Bother'em, which came in
last at a race. "Huzza for Bother'em! I see
how he drives all before him!" Bother'em
and the Wigs both did wonders—head boys at
the tail end of the class.

We understand, that it has been determined
by the anonymous party, to take a new name
—the "wig" being fairly worn out, and leaving
them with bare pollts. The important affair
was broached by a learned doctor of laws—
the light of the city—at a scientific W... party
a few evenings since. I never liked the appel-
lation, said he, of "whig." It is neither from
the Greek nor Latin. It is, in its most general
acceptation, hateful to me, and ought to be to
all the elite, as designating the advocates of
popular rights instead of the rights of the Bank.
There is, besides, a word "whig," from the
Saxon "whag," meaning "accidulated whey,"
and it is to be feared that after our recent de-
feats, and their evident effect upon us, we shall
be called the milk and water party, or sour
milk party, or something of that kind.

The abandonment of the beloved name was
stoutly objected to by a high city functionary,
who opened his Webster and pointed with ex-
ultation to the article:

"Whigarchy—Government (of the city),
by Waxes (cant) Swift."

It was voted, however, that as this govern-
ment would last but a brief year, the general
interest of the polyonymous party were not sacri-
ficed, even to the high authority of a Swift.
The title of the party, therefore, is to be changed
to "Jefferson Democrats," after Jefferson the
Comedian, under which appellation, they
will perform their next farce.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

A new thing under the sun!—A member of
the federal Bank party resigning office? How
PETER S. VANCE has published an address to
the members elected of the Legislature of Maine,
notifying them that on the first day of their en-
suing session they will receive his resignation of
his office of U. S. Senator.

This is indeed "something new." The
whole federal and Bank party all over the
union, have been arrogating to themselves claims
of very great success achieved at the late
Maine election; but *Peter* does not so under-
stand it—he has adopted the sentiment of the
old motto "Rats desert a sinking ship" and de-
termined to cut the company of his unprinc-
pled co-workers in the disgraceful scenes acted
in the Senate during its last session.

We have been asked if Mr. Bell will not fol-
low Mr. Sprague's example, and comply with
the so oft reiterated request of the N. H. Leg-
islature. To this we answer No! The Pres-
ident of the old Hillsborough Bank will not
resign.—[Dover Gazette]

From the Portland Courier.

THE PIRATES CONVICTED.

On Wednesday morning the jury returned
into Court and pronounced a verdict of guilty
upon seven out of the twelve pirates whose trial
has been pending before the United States
Court at Boston over a fortnight. The Court
adjourned to Monday next, when the sentence
will be pronounced. Our Boston correspon-
dent has furnished us with some further par-
ticulars of the trial which we cannot insert till
to-morrow. The following is from the Mercan-
tile Journal of Wednesday evening.

Verdict of the Jury on the Spanish Pirates.
—The Jury who retired at four o'clock last
evening, came into Court this morning at 20
minutes past eleven. The attendance of per-
sons to hear this important and long protracted
verdict, was as might have been expected,
greater than any previous part of the proceed-
ings has drawn to the Court. Great numbers
who were unable to obtain admission, patiently
waited outside the Masonic Temple, to hear
the result. The delay of two hours and twenty
minutes was submitted to by the numerous
spectators, without the slightest ebullition of
impatience, though the deepest interest marked
every countenance.

After the jury had taken their seats,
another delay took place from the absence of
the Judge, who entered the Court in about a
quarter of an hour, and the business of the day
opened.

The Prisoners and Jury having answered to
their names, the Jury were first interrogated
on their verdict regarding *Pedro Gheri*, whom
they pronounced "Guilty."

Bernardo de Soto came next. The ver-
dict—Guilty.

Francisco Ruzi—Guilty.

Nicholas Costa—Not Guilty. On the
announcement of this verdict, expressions of
approbation escaped a number of persons,
whom the Judge severely and promptly reprim-
anded.

Antonio Ferrar—Not Guilty.

Manuel Bayga—Guilty.

Domingo de Buzman—Not Guilty.

Juan Antonio Portana—Not Guilty.

Manuel Castillo—Guilty.

Angel Garcia—Guilty.

Joseph Velasquez—Not Guilty.

Juan Montenegro—Guilty.

Mr. Hillard, then rose and moved that
Nicholas Costa, Antonio Ferrar, Domingo de
Guzman, Juan Antonio Portana, and Joseph
Velasquez, be forthwith discharged, without
bail.

The Court granted their discharge, and the
five men were informed, through the Interpreter,
that they are at liberty to go where they
pleased. They then put on their hats, and
left the Court Room with a light step. A
scene commenced at this period, which though
insufficient to excite the sympathy of the con-
course of spectators towards men, who after a
long and open trial, have been fully convicted
of perhaps the greatest offence in the catalogue
of human crime—could not but excite the
feelings of all present in a powerful degree.—
The convicted parties, finding themselves left
to the condemnation of the law, rose one by
one, and expressed their knowledge of their
unhappy situation, in rapid and passionate ex-
clamations. De Soto excited the most atten-
tion by turning to the spectators and with im-
poling expression while the tears flowed down
his cheeks, addressing them in accents, which
though unintelligible to his auditors, conveyed
a meaning which could not be misunderstood.

Ruzi repeatedly struck the wood before him,
and spoke loud and vociferous, exhibiting how-
ever, the same hardened expression which he
has worn throughout the trial. Some appre-
hension of violence on the part of the prisoners
seemed to prevail, but they quietly submitted
to be hand-cuffed and led out of Court.

We should add that after the jury had given
in their verdict, the foreman in behalf of him-
self and the other jurors recommended De So-
to strongly to mercy, which recommendation
Judge Story said he should have great pleas-
ure in conveying to the Executive of the United
States. After the prisoners left the Hall, the
Court immediately adjourned. It is ex-
pected they will receive their sentence on Mon-
day morning at ten o'clock.

A singular affair lately took place in one of
country towns of Ireland. A marriage party
assembled for the consummation of the nuptial
ties—all were in readiness—the bride with
anxious eye sought her lover—he was not there.
His brother, who was among the com-
pany, stepped forth to console her; and after
a little whispering, it appears she consented to
become his bride. The company was aston-
ished and the pair hurried to a clergyman,
who performed the ceremony on the strength
of the certificate of the absent bridegroom.

All was progressing pleasant and fair—the
merry dance and jovial song had already begun
—when, in breathless haste, the real lover ar-
rives.—All is made known to him: he raves
and swears—and with brotherly affection,
kneels his brother down—a general fight takes
place: the officious brother gives up his bride
when they all retired peacefully to their homes.
The bride, now contented with her first love—
and the hasty brother congratulating himself
on his narrow escape from an enraged brother,
and too plant bride.

Poor Children of London.—The streets of
London are full of poor, ragged, and untaught
children, whose parents, themselves poor, and
are as undisciplined as they are unable to provide
for their children, send them out to pilfer and
to gather what they can from the streets of a
city. You see them every where. Like cer-
tain classes of birds, that follow the plough for
the worms that are turned up in the new made
furrow, or that wander over the fields in pur-
suit of insects, so these creatures live on the
crumbs of the street. They are ignorant, they
are depraved, they are thievish; there is nothing
too filthy or too wicked for them. They
abound more especially in certain districts of
the metropolis, where the poor are congregated.
They are a class of human beings, as low and
as bad as can be, and for which, as yet, there
is no redemption. Their misery, in the great
mass, is unapproached and untouched by the
schemes of benevolence. Nothing can exceed
their degradation. There may be other condi-
tions of heathenism, in Pagan lands, as low,
because like exposure brings human nature to
the same place, but nothing can be lower.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Thomas Crocker, Esq.
MR. GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE to
MISS CHARLOTTE B. WING, both of
this town.

In Sumner, by Bethuel Cary, Esq. Mr.
William Bosworth to Miss Susan Newman.

In Rumford, by J. M. Eustis, Esq. Mr.
George Dillingham to Miss Resella White, both
of Dixfield.

DIED.

In Thomaston, Mr. Stephen Thompson, 60.
In New Orleans, Mr. Wm. Johnson, mar-
iner, of Carline.

In Bowdenham, Isabella, wife of Rev. Elihu
Parinton, 72.

In New Gloucester, Edward G. son of
Jacob Hill, Esq, 17

In Freeport, widow Priscilla Scott, 45.

State of Maine.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Nov. 18th, 1834.

To whom it may concern.
BY a Resolve of the Legislature of this
State, passed March, 12th, 1834, entitled
"Resolve for ascertaining the number, and
the expense of supporting the Poor throughout
the State," the Selectmen of the several towns,
and the Assessors of the several plantations,
and the Mayors of the cities of Portland and
Bangor, were required to transmit to this office,
on or before the 1st day of October [then next
—now past] the number of the Poor within
the limits of their respective towns, plantations,
and cities, supported in whole or in part, at
public expense, specifying the number and ex-
pense of the Poor thus supported, their age,
whether under or over twenty, and their sex.

From the following towns, plantations,
and cities, no such Returns have yet been re-
ceived, viz:

COUNTY OF YORK.

Berwick, Biddeford, Buxton, Eliot, Hollis,
Kennebunk Port, Kittery, Lebanon, North
Berwick, Saco, Sanford, York.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Bridgton, Brunswick, Cumberland, Durham
Freeport, Gorham, Harpswell, Minot, Naples,
New Gloucester, North Yarmouth, Portland,
Standish, Westbrook, Windham.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Alna, Bath, Boothbay, Bowdoinham, Bre-
men, Cushing, Georgetown, Lewiston, Lisbon,
Union, Warren, Whitefield, Wiscasset, Wool-
wich.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Amherst, Aurora, Bluehill, Bucksport, Deer
Isle, Eden, Ellsworth, Franklin, Orland, Pe-
nobscot, Trenton, Mariaville, Plantation No. 1.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Addison, Baileyville, Barring, Beddington,
Calais, Cherryfield, Charlotte, Columbia,
Cooper, Crawford, Cutler, Dennysville, Ed-
munds, Harrington, Haddam, Houlton, Jones-
borough, Jones Port, Lubec, Machias, Machi-
as Port, Marion, Pembroke, Steuben, Prescot,
Wesley, Whiting, Greenfield, William's Col-
lege Grant.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Albion, Belgrade, China, Chesterville, Dear-
born, Fayette, Gardiner, Hallowell, Leeds,
Rome, Temple, Vassalborough, Waterville,
Windsor, Winslow.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Albany, Bethel, Canton, Denmark, Frye-
burg, Greenwood, Hiram, Newry, Porter,
Rumford, Stoneham, Sweden, Turner, Water-
ford, Woodstock, Howard's Gore, Hamlin's
Grant, Homes and Andover West Surplus.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Abbot, Anson, Bingham, Bloomfield, Blanch-
ard, Canaan, Concord, Cornville, Fairfield,
Harmony, Hartland, Industry, Kingfield, Lex-
ington, Madison, Mercer, Milburn, New Por-
land, Norridgewock, Salem, Palmyra, Ripley,
Solon, Wellington, East Pond Plantation, No.
9, 3rd Range, No. 2 and 3, 2d Range East
Pemboscot River.

COUNTY OF PENOBSBOT.

Atkinson, Barnard, Brewer, Brownville,
Chester, Corinth, Eddington, Etna, Exeter,
Foxcroft, Garland, Hampden, Hermon, Kil-
manock, Kirkland, Lagrange, Lee, Levant,
Maxfield, Milford, Milton, Newburgh, Orono,
Orrington, Plymouth, Sangerville, Williams-
burg, Argyle, No. 4, East Penobscot River,
Burlington, Greenbush, Springfield, Bower-
bank, Unorganized Plantations classed with the
town of Lincoln.

COUNTY OF WALDO.

Belfast, Belmont, Brooks, Camden, Free-
dom, Islesborough, Lincolnville, Palermo,
Seamont, Svanvillo, Waldo Plantation.

The Resolve before mentioned also makes
it the duty of the Secretary of State, "after
said Returns shall have been received, to make
a list thereof by Counties, specifying in sepa-
rate columns, against the respective names of
said towns, plantations and cities, the number,
age and sex of the paupers, and cost of sup-
porting them in whole or in part, and cause
three hundred copies thereof to be printed, and
laid before the next Legislature at the com-
mencement thereof, for the use of the members."

To enable me therefore, to comply with the
requirements of this Resolve, it is necessary
that the officers of the preceding towns, plan-
tations and city, should forward their Returns
to this office without delay.

ROSCOE G. GREENE,
Secretary of State.

* * * Conductors of Newspapers in which the
Laws of this State, for the current year, have
been published, are requested to give the pre-
ceding one insertion.

LAND FOR SALE At Auction.

THE Assignees of WILLIAM HYDE will sell at Pub-
lic Auction, without reserve, unless previously sold
at private sale, at Francis Lemis Store in Paris, on Sat-
urday the 27th day of December instant at one of the
clock in the afternoon, the Southern part of lots Nos.
25 & 26, in the 5th Range of lots in said Paris, common-
ly known as the "Candler lot." A plan of the whole
lot may be seen and any information had on application
to

THOMAS CLARK.

Terms made known of the sale.
Paris, Dec. 1, 1834. 3w16

STRAY COLTS.

STRAYED from the enclos-
ure of the subscriber in Sumner, about
the 1st inst 2 COLTS,—one of a dark
color and the other one year old last spring
—the latter a light gray with black mane and tail and
two years old last spring. Whoever will take up and
secure the above colts and give notice thereof to the
subscriber, or to S. F. F. Brown of Dixfield, shall be
amply rewarded.
Sumner, Nov. 23, 1834. 3w16

State of Maine.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Nov. 12th, 1834.

FOR the purpose of organization, and trans-
acting of such other business as may be
deemed expedient, a meeting of the members
of the "BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
FOR THE STATE OF MAINE," will be held at
the Senate Chamber, in Augusta, on Wednes-
day, the 10th day of December next, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Governor.

ROSCOE G. GREENE,
Secretary of State.

Extract from the "Resolve establishing a
Board of Internal Improvements."

It shall be the duty of said Commissioners,
or such of them as by a vote of the Board shall
be authorized to explore and examine the
great water courses of the State, and also dif-
ferent parts of the State, where it may be sup-
posed that Canals, Roads, Rail-Roads, or other
important Internal Improvements, may be
made for the benefit of the State. And for
this purpose the Board shall be authorized to
employ a Civil Engineer and necessary assis-
tants. And it shall be the duty of the Com-
missioners to make report of their doings, with
plans of the surveys they have made, together
with estimates of the costs of the improvements
they recommend, at the commencement of
each session of the Legislature. Provided,
however, That the Governor and Land Agent
shall not be required to act on any exploring
committee, nor receive any compensation for
their services. The Governor shall be Presi-
dent of the Board. No application to the State
for pecuniary aid, shall hereafter be sustained
by the Legislature, for a Canal, Road, Rail-
Road, or other Internal Improvements, until the
subject have been examined by the Board of
Internal Improvements, and that Board has re-
ported to the Legislature thereon, stating the
advantage or necessity of such work, and the
probable amount it will cost to execute it. The
Board shall have power to employ a Secretary
and adopt such rules and regulations, not re-
pugnant to the laws of this State, as are neces-
sary and convenient for conducting the affairs
of the Board.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for
the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Novem-
ber in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.

ON the petition of ANDREW McMILLAN Admin-
istrator of the estate of JOHN COLBY late of
Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, representing that
the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay
the just debts which he owed at the time of his death,
by the sum of two hundred and seventy-seven dollars,
and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and con-
vey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may
be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental
charges:

ORDERED,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of
said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate,
by causing a copy of this order to be published in the
Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three
times successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tues-
day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon
and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer
of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.

WILLIAM NOYES, Administrator of the estate of
ISAAC HOW late of Greenwood, in said County,
deceased, having presented his first account of ad-
ministration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons
interested, by causing a copy of this order to be publish-
ed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat
printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday
of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and
shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not
be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.

LEON PAGE one of the persons named Executors
in a certain instrument purporting to be the last
Will and Testament of ROBERT PAGE, late of Frye-
burg, in said county, deceased, having presented the same
for probate:

ORDERED,
That the said Albion Page give notice to all persons
interested, by causing a copy of this order to be publish-
ed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat
printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third Tues-
day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon,
and shew cause if any they have, why the same should
not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will
and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Novem-
ber in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.

CHARLES NORTON named Executor in a certain
instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testa-
ment of RANSOM NORTON late of Livermore, in
said county, Clerk, deceased, having presented the same
for probate:

ORDERED,
That the said Charles Norton give notice to all persons
interested, by causing a copy of this order to be publish-
ed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat
printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday
of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew
cause, if any they have, why the same should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testa-
ment of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Novem-
ber in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.

That the said Charles Norton give notice to all persons
interested, by causing a copy of this order to be publish-
ed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat
printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday
of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew
cause, if any they have, why the same should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testa-
ment of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Novem-
ber in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.

That the said Charles Norton give notice to all persons
interested, by causing a copy of this order to be publish-
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printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday
of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew
cause, if any they have, why the same should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testa-
ment of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

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ber in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
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That the said Charles Norton give notice to all persons
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ed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat
printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday
of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew
cause, if any they have, why the same should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testa-
ment of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Administrator's.

PURSUANT to license fr

Stephen Emery, Judge of
for the County of Oxford, will sell at Public
Auction on Thursday the 11th inst. at the late
dwelling house of HENRIETTA PIERCE, late of
Paris, in said county, deceased, 4 OXEN, 2
three year old STEERS, 3 COWS, 1 year-
ling, 4 CALVES, 2 HORSES, 1 three year
old and 1 last spring COLT; 100 SHEEP,
2 old HOGS, 4 SHOATS, 1 single horse-
wagon, 1 single sleigh, 1 CART, 1 SOR-
PER, 4 CHAINS, 1 PLOUGH, a lot of
lumber, 3000 pine and 2000 hemlock Boards,
1 GRIND-STONE, 1 WINNOWER
MACHINE, 1 SADDLE and BRIDLE,
1 CLOCK and CASE, 1 WATCH, 1-3 of
a THRESHING MACHINE and right for
the town of Paris, 1-3 of 2 HORSES owned
with the Machine, and a large quantity of PO-
TATOES, and various other articles too nu-
merous to mention.

Terms made known at the time and place of
sale.

JOSIAH J. DUDLEY, Admr.
Paris, Dec. 1, 1834.

By order of the Governor.

ROSCOE G. GREENE,
Secretary of State.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Novem-
ber in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.

ON the petition of ANDREW McMILLAN Admin-
istrator of the estate of JOHN COLBY late of
Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, representing that
the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay
the just debts which he owed at the time of his death,
by the sum of two hundred and seventy-seven dollars,
and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and con-
vey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may
be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental
charges:

ORDERED,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of
said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate,
by causing a copy of this order to be published in the
Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three
times successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court
to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tues-
day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon
and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer
of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on

